

“Invertebrate Tissue Culture: Applications in Medicine, Biology and Agriculture”

is the theme of the IV International Conference on Invertebrate Tissue Culture to be held at Mont Gabriel, Quebec, Canada, June 5–8, 1975. For details, write to the Chairmen of the Conference: Prof. E. Kurstak (Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Montreal, P.O. Box 6128, Montreal 101, Canada) or Prof. K. Maramorosch (Waksman Institute of Microbiology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903).

Travel support is available to U.S. scientists through a grant from NIH. Submit applications to Professor Maramorosch, specifying: (1) cost of economy round-trip plane fare from airport nearest your home to Dorval Airport, Montreal; (2) mode of participation (main speaker, discussion leader, session chairman; whether presenting a paper—indicate title; or other); (3) date of birth; (4) citizenship; (5) area of special interest (endocrinology, parasitology, genetics, virology, embryology, neurophysiology, plant pathology, etc.). Applications will be evaluated by an outside committee and the awards made before the conference. Those interested in invertebrate tissue culture, and particularly young scientists and graduate students are urged to apply. Federal employees are not eligible.

Abstracts of papers will be required by May 1, 1975. The Proceedings will be published.

BOOK REVIEW

Family Sphingidae of the Palaearctic and Chinese-Himalayan Faunas. N. Ya. Kuznetsova. 1972. Amerind Publishing Co., Ltd., New Delhi. 43 pp., 1 table.

This is a translation from the Russian of an article originally published in *Horae Societatis Entomologicae*, Vol. 37, pp. 293–346, in 1916. The translation, by Dr. M. M. Haque, was published for the Smithsonian Institution in agreement with the National Science Foundation. In 1916 the classification of the Sphingidae, largely by Rothschild and Jordan, and Tutt, was not generally known, so that one purpose of the author was to make this readily available to Russians. The author consequently prepared an outline of the world classification. However considerable additional material was added, based in part, on specimens (especially southern Asiatic) not previously studied. Nomenclature and classification changes were suggested. Keys for all taxa from species-level up are given, as well as much discussion of Palaearctic subspecies. Generic and specific synonymies are given and discussed. This little known work was considered important enough to warrant its translation and modern publication. Although the classification of the Sphingidae has come a long way since 1916, this work has enough value in itself, as well as historical interest, to be a necessity even for modern and future workers in the group, especially in the higher taxa.

ALEXANDER B. KLOTS
American Museum of Natural History